

CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN-TIMES

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000200070001-5

M - 536,108
S - 709,123

DEC 22 1972

It's official: Schlesinger new CIA head

By Thomas B. Ross
Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON -- The White House announced Thursday that Atomic Energy Commission Chairman James R. Schlesinger will replace Richard M. Helms as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The announcement was made in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said President Nixon intends to nominate Helms as ambassador to Iran.

The Sun-Times disclosed the Schlesinger appointment three weeks ago and reported Helms' transfer to Iran in its Thursday editions.

Ziegler portrayed Helms' de-

parture from the CIA as voluntary. He said Helms told Mr. Nixon he wanted to abide by a policy he established that CIA officials retire at age 60. Helms will be 60 in March.

On the other hand, friends and associates of Helms indicated he was leaving the agency reluctantly after 25 years of intelligence work.

Ziegler conceded there had been some differences over Helms' assessment of Soviet missile deployment and the North Vietnamese offensive last spring. But he insisted it would be "off the mark" to suggest any White House unhappiness with Helms.

He praised Helms' "dedicated service" and said the

White House was "totally satisfied" with his performance.

In disclosing the Schlesinger appointment on Dec. 2, The Sun-Times reported that national security affairs adviser Henry A. Kissinger had directed a series of complaints against the CIA's work under Helms, particularly about its intelligence reports prior to the North Vietnamese offensive.

There have also been indications that Mr. Nixon felt Helms had not kept a tight enough rein on the CIA's spending. Schlesinger, former assistant director of the Office of Management and Budget, will be expected to enforce greater financial discipline on

the \$5 billion a year budget of the CIA and the other intelligence agencies.

Schlesinger, 43, is a native of New York City and a summa cum laude graduate of Harvard where he also took his PhD.

He was named head of the AEC last year and quickly came under criticism by both the environment and oil lobbies for promoting nuclear power plants.

Helms, who was named head of the CIA in 1968, is a career intelligence operative who moved to the agency on its inception in 1947 after wartime service in the Office of Strategic Services.

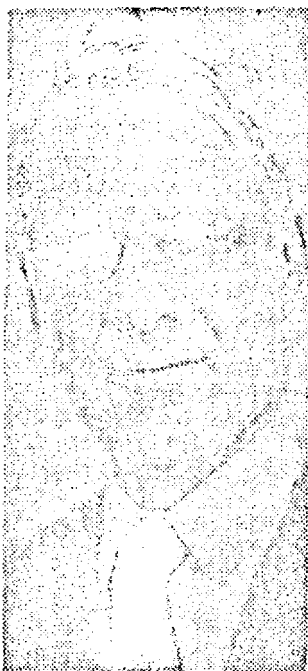
S. A 2.06.3

22 DEC 1972

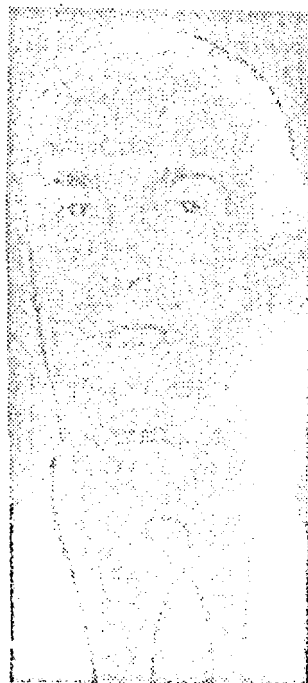
Schlesinger given Helms's job in CIA

By ART PINE

Sun Staff Correspondent



JAMES SCHLESINGER
... Atomic Energy Commission



RICHARD HELMS
... with CIA since 1947

Miami—Richard M. Helms, director of central intelligence for the past 6½ years, will step down from that post after President Nixon's inauguration, the Florida White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Helms, who is 59 years old, will be named the United States ambassador to Iran. He will be replaced as head of the Central Intelligence Agency by James R. Schlesinger, a national security expert who is chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Announcement of the shift was made at a briefing here by Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary. President Nixon and his family are spending the Christmas holidays at nearby Key Biscayne.

Reports of rift

The move follows reports of a widening rift between Mr. Helms and key White House officials—notably Henry A. Kissinger, the President's foreign affairs adviser—over the assessment of administration policies in Vietnam.

On several occasions, reporters have received the impression that the CIA under Mr. Helms has been decidedly less optimistic about the success of American moves in Southeast Asia—a position Mr. Kissinger was said to dislike.

Mr. Ziegler insisted yesterday that the President was "totally satisfied" with Mr. Helms's performance, and declared flatly that it would be "off the mark ... to suggest that there was dissatisfaction" with Mr. Helms.

The press secretary said there would be no changes in CIA policy with the appoint-

ment of Mr. Schlesinger, who oversaw development of national security programs in the Office of Management and Budget before moving to the AEC.

However, he confirmed that Mr. Schlesinger recently prepared a report to the President on how to coordinate the nation's intelligence efforts more closely with attention to "the mission and structure of" the CIA.

Mr. Ziegler said the decision on Mr. Helms's departure was

made during a meeting between the CIA director and the President last November 20, and was "in line with" the agency's "general policy" that its officials should retire when they reach age 60.

Mr. Helms will be 60 March 30. Mr. Schlesinger is 43.

However, Mr. Ziegler dodged several times the question of whether the President formally had asked Mr. Helms to step down from the CIA post. The shift from director of the nation's intelligence network to ambassador to Iran is regarded as an unusual one.

In CIA Since '47

Mr. Helms has been with the CIA since its creation, in 1947, and before that served with the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency.

He was named deputy director of the CIA in early 1965, was appointed head of the agency in mid-1966, at the start of full-scale American involvement in the ground fighting in Vietnam.

Mr. Schlesinger, who has been chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission since August, 1971, joined the administration in early 1963 as assistant director of the budget bureau, which later was merged into the Office of Management and Budget.

A former senior staff member of the Ford Corporation, he became director of strategic studies, a post he held until he

began his services in the administration.

Mr. Helms will replace Joseph S. Farland, who has been ambassador to Iran since last May. The White House said Mr. Farland would be "reassigned to another important post."

Mr. Ziegler also announced the resignation of David M. Abshire, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, who has held that post since April, 1970.

Mr. Abshire plans to return to Georgetown University as chairman and executive director of its Center for Strategic and International Studies.

DENVER, COLO.
ROCKY MT. NEWS

M - 192,279.

S - 209,887 21972

Military retired get both salary and pension

By ALAN HORTON

Shipp-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — One of every 25 federal workers is a "double dipper," a retired military man or woman who works for a federal agency and draws both his salary and military pension.

There are 77,655 double dippers, according to statistics compiled by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and published by the house subcommittee on manpower and civil service.



Horton

Here are the number of double dippers in metropolitan areas served by Shipp-Howard Newspapers: Albuquerque 285, Birmingham 51, Cincinnati 73, Cleveland 28, Denver 911, El Paso 839, Evansville 2, Ft. Worth 232, Knoxville 16, Memphis 22, and Pittsburgh 82.

The figures do not include retired military personnel working for the Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, White House, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Postal Service, and other agencies which don't have to tell Congress about their workers.

FOUR OF FIVE

Four of five double dippers are 55 years old or younger. Half make \$10,000 a year or more, not including their pensions. One of 11 makes \$18,000 or more annually.

One of 16 retired officers and one of 10 retired enlisted men are on the federal payroll.

A retired military man is permitted to draw his full salary and more than half his pension. Actually, he draws as a pension \$2,729 plus half of what's left when that amount is subtracted from the pension he would draw if he were not working for the federal government.

Most of the retired officers now working in federal agencies were majors, lieutenant colonels or navy lieutenant commanders or commanders. Nearly all the former enlisted personnel were staff sergeants or first class petty officers when they retired.

PENSIONS VARY

Of course, their pensions vary, according to when they retired, because pensions are figured as a percentage of pay at retirement. A 20-year man gets half his yearly pay for an annual pension and a 30-year man, 75 per cent.

A lieutenant colonel retiring this year with 30 years of service would have a yearly grant, \$3,598.

If a retired lieutenant colonel takes another federal job, his pension would drop to \$9,534; a staff sergeant, to \$1,161.

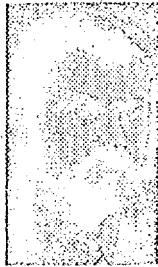
Four of five double dippers work for the Defense Department around the country.

Rep. David N. Henderson, D-N.C., chairman of the subcommittee which published the statistics, said he has not decided whether to hold hearings on double dippers.

JUL 1977

The Federal Diary

Executive Wants To Set Age Limits



By
Mike
Causey

Promising such authority would be used wisely and sparingly, the administration asked Congress to permit it to set maximum age limits for government job candidates.

Civil Service Commission boss Robert E. Hampton said the legislation would reaffirm the "clear policy against age discrimination," but at the same time would allow a 21, or 30, or 35.5 age cutoff for any job deemed appropriate.

At the moment only a few agencies—FBI, CIA and Interior Department among them—have authority to set age limits for jobs. Interior uses it only for park policemen positions. Most, however, according to the 40-plus set, have unofficial but very real guidelines that make it tougher to get work with the onset of gray hair.

The government argument is that it would be fairer for the President's agent—presumably CSC—to have the authority than to have age limits set legally on an occupation-by-occupation, agency-by-agency basis.

Presumably, the CIA finds it uneconomical to train 60-year-old candidates who might be called upon to make a midnight parachute drop or swim a shark-infested lagoon in line of duty. Officials say there are other jobs where age limits are necessary for the good of the government.

But union officials, as might be expected, are not wild about the proposal. They envision a youth push that would carve out more and more jobs for young people—a move that

would hurt men seeking second careers in government and could hamper job-hunting efforts of middle-aged housewives seeking new jobs, or re-employment, with Uncle Sam.

Military retirees who leave the service in their mid-40s could also be hurt by the age-limit legislation—depending, of course, on how it was used.

Many retired enlisted men enter apprentice training programs on leaving the armed forces. The jobs do not pay all that much, but with their military retirement incomes they make for a comfortable life and give government the skills of mature, well-trained workers.

Opponents of the age-limit legislation foresee the day when apprenticeship programs—because of cost and investment involved—might be limited to younger people, completely cutting out the 40-plus candidates.

They also see it as a foot in the door, initially for the Federal Aviation Administration, to bar certain air traffic control trainee jobs to older applicants.

American Federation of Government Employees chief John F. Griner warns that the legislation also includes "provisions for selection out," that is, for firing without any appeals procedure... based primarily on age.

Pay: Although most federal workers are counting on an automatic 6 per cent pay raise next January, administration salary watchers believe the day of across-the-board raises is gone forever.

The next boost will result from Bureau of Labor Statistics data on private industry wage gains that will be linked to "key" jobs in the federal service. But all the publicity over "inflated" mid-management jobs has given the budget-conscious administration ideas.

WATERBURY, CONN.
REPUBLICAN

JUN 20 1971
M - 26,343
S - 55,167

Limitation Logical

Speaking in Nutmeg Land, Sen. Hubert Humphrey from the land of the thousands of lakes voiced some strong convictions on the tenure of office of people who head such organizations as the FBI, the CIA, as well as the chairman of the military Joint Chiefs of Staff. With his thought that the terms of office to which these men are appointed should be limited, we heartily agree. They are vital in the operation of this government; they are of a nature as to almost demand a limitation on any one individual.

This is not a continuation of the campaign against further retention of J. Edgar Hoover as head of the FBI, as Sen. Humphrey had some nice things to say about this veteran government aide, but there is no doubt but what the FBI's activities of recent years has centered the 1968 presidential candidate's

attention on power concentration. And that is what it amounts to when these vitally-important government agencies are ruled by the one individual year after year after year.

Sen. Humphrey termed it "raw power" and the nature of the organizations and their operations are such as to confirm this description. A rotation of directors in such unusual positions would certainly seem to be in order and almost a necessity, notwithstanding Hoover's many years of devoted service.

The former Vice President has been close enough to the situation in Washington throughout his long public career to know of the dangers of which he speaks and undoubtedly will command considerable support once his proposal reaches Congress. It properly should win endorsement along non-partisan lines.

Humphrey Asks Term Limits On FBI, CIA Chiefs

Bridgeport, Conn., June 6 (AP). Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said today he will introduce legislation to limit the terms of the directors of the FBI and CIA, and of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

All three, he said, should have limited terms of office because they have a great deal of "raw power" and access to extensive information about individuals and sensitive areas of foreign affairs.

The former vice president and unsuccessful presidential candidate, here for a commencement speech at the University of Bridgeport, commented at a news conference.

He later said he hasn't made up his mind about how long a term the officials should have but said he is considering terms of about six or eight years. He said he will propose the bill after the Senate has completed action on the draft bill.

STATINTL

DULUTH, MINN.
NEWS TRIBUNE

M - 55,410
S - 79,686

MAY 22 1971

Too Much Surveillance?

Sir: Finally people seem to be getting fed up with the FBI, the secret police and such cloak and dagger outfits as the CIA. We seem to have police spies everywhere in every level of government; each branch of the military has its own secret police; corporations their private police forces with their spies and stool pigeons who all have been hounding and harassing people for their ideas.

Just as in Hitler days in Germany, they start with the Communists, then the unions, civil rights and peace movements, etc., and now members of Congress are under surveillance. Our schools, churches, banks, the Communist party

offices in New York and government buildings are bombed. Political leaders, peace and civil rights advocates are assassinated, while the FBI is busy hounding and harassing peaceful citizens who are trying to find solutions to our problems, under the law.

Isn't it time to fire J. Edgar Hoover and ban all undemocratic and repressive secret police and spy organizations which serve special interests and over which people have little or no control and which do not contribute anything to the good of our country and our people?

ANDY JOHNSON

Babbitt, Minn.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

M - 139,739
S - 246,007

~~MAY 22 1974~~
No Problem

Most recent efforts to dilute the effectiveness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Central Intelligence Agency have been frontal assaults. A few are more subtle.

In the latter category is the suggestion by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, a presidential aspirant, that the directors of the FBI, the CIA and perhaps similar intelligence enforcement agencies of the federal government should serve for specific terms, perhaps 6 or 8 years.

Senator Humphrey says his goal is to expose these agencies more to the public view and to popular opinion.

The truth is that directors of the FBI and the CIA do serve definite terms. Both hold office at the pleasure of the President of the United States of America, who can serve for no longer than eight years.

More important, the effectiveness of the CIA, FBI and other agencies that are vital to the security of the United States depends to a great extent upon reasonable secrecy — and upon their being able to remain aloof from the political whirlpools in Congress. Fixed terms that would bring them into the public spotlight at intervals would certainly detract from their efficiency.

However, most difficult of all to comprehend is why there are so many solutions to the "problems" of the FBI when in reality there is no problem. It is doing a good job, even in Senator Humphrey's opinion.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.
ENTERPRISE

M - 41,683

MAY 20 1971

Never again

In contrast to the chorus calling for J. Edgar Hoover's resignation, Hubert Humphrey has praised the director. But, at the same time, he proposes to bury the idea that there could ever be another such indispensable man.

Senator Humphrey suggests that Congress limit the number of terms for those who have what he calls "raw power" — citing the FBI and CIA directors, as well as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as examples.

It is a sensible proposal, of course. The President is, after all, held to two terms; many elected officials consider themselves lucky to get that long from the voters. Yet the highest government bureaucrats can stay on and on, accumulating more and more power, making it harder for any change in Administration to mean a change in their jobs.

Mr. Humphrey's proposal makes so much sense that he should have tried it out earlier, on Lyndon Johnson, who showed little predisposition to remove an entrenched official. But Senator Humphrey was not the "captain" then, as he used to point out and, although his idea is a late bloomer, it is worthwhile no less.

Humphrey Urges Limited Terms for Future FBI Chiefs

BY JERRY GILLAM

Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said Tuesday he plans to introduce legislation to limit the number of terms of the future directors of the FBI, the CIA and the chairman of the military joint chiefs of staff.

But Humphrey defended present longtime FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, whose resignation has been called for by other leading Democrats.

"I believe Mr. Hoover has been there an awful long time, but I do not agree that he has done a poor job," the potential 1972 Democratic presidential candidate told a news conference.

"If people are unsatisfied with Mr. Hoover, they should talk to President Nixon about it. It is wrong to pick on Mr. Hoover. Let's pick on the source of authority."

Notes Nixon's Powers

He noted Mr. Nixon can ask for Hoover's resignation at any time, and the President himself is limited to serving two terms.

The former Vice President also defended the job being done by the FBI in the United States today.

"I happen to be a liberal on politics who thinks the FBI has a unique role to perform. We need it and we need highly trained personnel."

His proposed legislation would not be retroactive, Humphrey said, and would apply only to future holders of the three federal posts which, he said, possess a great deal of "raw power."

He said he is thinking about six to eight-year terms, but the specific time is not set yet.

Humphrey said the FBI helped him "clean up" Minneapolis when he was mayor of that city before going to Washington.

"I don't want to demean it (the FBI)," he told newsmen before speaking to a joint session of the Legislature.

Appointment of regional domestic White House ambassadors to help state and local government break through the maze of federal bureaucratic red tape was proposed to the legislators by Humphrey.

Later, in a speech to the Comstock Club here, Humphrey urged a "new bill of rights for social justice and human dignity."

The 12 planks would include the right to peace, employment, health, education, clean environment, public compassion, justice, a decent home, a safe neighborhood, equal opportunity, recreation, and privacy.

While he was in Sacramento, Humphrey also huddled with some top legislative leaders to discuss how to rebuild the Democratic Party. He said he did not ask for any commitments regarding the 1972 presidential race, however, describing himself as a "noncandidate who is an active man in political life."

Humphrey said he would take a long look at the presidential race at the end of this year and decide then if he will become a Democratic candidate.

Later, Humphrey flew to Los Angeles where he met with members of the "Chairman's Circle," a group of \$100-a-year contributors to the Democratic Party.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
UNION MAY 19 1970
M - 82,122
S - 80,531

HHH Urges Term Limits for FBI, CIA Chiefs

By HELEN VOLLMAR
Sacramento Union Staff Writer

Sen. Hubert Humphrey Tuesday told Sacramentans he will introduce legislation to limit the terms of key federal officials who are now appointed on an indefinite basis.

In remarks after an address to the Comstock Club, the Minnesota Democrat suggested the terms of the FBI and CIA directors and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be limited.

The former vice president, however, quickly defended FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, explaining that the proposed legislation was not aimed at him.

"I think he has done basically a good job. If people are unhappy with Mr. Hoover, they should ask Mr. Nixon," said Humphrey, noting Hoover — the only director the FBI has ever had — could be dismissed at any time.

Earlier Tuesday, the 1968 presidential candidate told newsmen that his legislation would limit such offices to terms between six and eight years.

Calling such appointments "positions of raw power," he said the heads of the CIA, FBI and Joint Chiefs of Staff are "unique in government" because they possess a tremendous reserve of information.

On a two-day tour of California, Humphrey said he regretted the controversy over the FBI has become a personal attack against Hoover because it demeans the FBI.

In his speech to Comstock members and guests, who warmly welcomed the long-time Minnesota politico, Humphrey called for new commitments in areas of "peace, human dignity and human aspirations."

Outlining a "new Bill of Rights," he touched on problems, ranging from the war in Vietnam to unemployment and health care.

He urged Americans to be activists in setting goals for the country, now endangered by a loss of direction and commitment.

Citing first every American's right to peace, Humphrey said the war in Vietnam has "so drained our energies that it has diverted our visions in what lies after the war."

Humphrey sharply criticized the Nixon

administration on the matter of employment.

"We are in the midst of a heartless and manufactured recession," he charged. "It is unethical, immoral and cruel."

With 5 million Americans unemployed today, Humphrey said, a man's right to work should not be denied in the name of stable prices.

He drew applause from the 900 luncheon guests in the Woodlake Inn at the suggestion that government take action in creating jobs for those on the dole.

On health care — which Humphrey listed as another national right — the senator suggested:

"We don't have health insurance, we have sickness insurance." He urged a national system of preventive treatment.

Touching on a popular issue with the capacity crowd, the senator said every American also has a right to a decent home and safe neighborhood.

Also on Humphrey's list of rights the nation should work for in the remainder of this century were: Education, clean environment, public compassion, justice, equal opportunity, recreation and privacy.

In a question-answer session, the senator voiced his support for a price-wage control board as a weapon against inflation.

STATINTL

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 73
CHRONICLE

MAY 19 1971
M - 480,233

FBI, CIA, Etc.

Humphrey's Plan To Curb Power

Sacramento

Presidential appointees who wield "raw power"—such as the heads of the FBI, CIA and Joint Chiefs of Staff—should be limited by law to specific terms in office, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said here yesterday.

The Minnesota Democrat told reporters he will introduce legislation providing for limits of four or eight years for such positions, but insisted his proposal was not a criticism of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

"I believe Mr. Hoover has been there an awful long time," he said, "but I do not agree that he has done a poor job."

And he added: "If people are unhappy with Mr. Hoover they should ask Mr. Nixon about it. It's wrong to pick on Mr. Hoover. Let's pick on the source of authority."

He said the directors of the FBI and CIA and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs are "unique in government" because they possess a "tremendous reserve of information . . . they possess what I call raw power."

The former vice president said their terms should be limited to not more than eight years.

Humphrey, in the California

capital for a series of meetings and speeches, sounded again like an unannounced candidate for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

But in a television interview he said he will not make his mind up until later this year or early in 1972.

Humphrey addressed a joint session of the Legislature during the day and called for drastic reform of state-federal relations, including establishment of "White House ambassadors" to help local governments break through federal red tape.

He said other steps to foster closer federal-state cooperation might include regular meetings between the president and local officials, the opening of the federal budget process to local experts and more meetings between congressmen and the states and cities.

In a talk before the Comstock Club, Humphrey criticized the war in Vietnam he had supported when vice president.

"The war," he said, "violates the right to peace for all Americans, all Asians, all Africans, all Europeans — all of mankind. We must withdraw from it as soon as possible."

Our Correspondent

MANKATO, MINN.
FREE PRESS

E - 22,379
MAY 6 1971

CIA eyes stock market

Our Washington informant (via the Washington Post) tells us that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is about to give employees here and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in America through an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

CIA is expected to soon ask workers if they want to sign up for a group stock-buying program. Payments would be made through regular payroll deductions. The idea has been cleared by the Internal Revenue Service and the top brass of CIA, whoever they may be.

Details of the program (as happens with CIA doings) are sketchy. But the mutual fund system is expected to be

voluntary and open to all current and future employees, also whoever they may be.

Because the sometimes nerve-racking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the mutual fund plan think it will be a big help in boosting golden years' incomes of ex-"company" staffers.

Other agencies like the Social Security Division, the FBI, Immigration Department, federal employees all over, might be interested in the mutual fund deal.

We wish them luck in trying to find out more about it.

STATINTL

SALEM, ORE.
JOURNAL

E - 24,360

MAY 3 1971

Psst! Mutuals?

The Central Intelligence Agency, the nation's super-secret spy organization, is planning to give its domestic employees and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

The CIA soon will ask workers if they want to sign up for a group stock-buying program with payments to be made through payroll deductions. The Internal Revenue Service has given its approval and so have the top brass of CIA, whoever they may be.

Details of the program are sketchy, a characteristic of all CIA doings. But the mutual fund system would be voluntary and open to all current and future employees, whoever they may be.

Because of the nerve-racking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the mutual fund plan think it will be a big help in boosting the income of ex-spies who make it to the golden years.

Other governmental agencies probably will be interested in the deal with the idea of adopting it for their own employees. If so, we wish them well in trying to find out more about it.

29 APR 1971

The Federal Diary*CIA to Offer Stock Plan to Workers*

By

Mike

Causey



The Central Intelligence Agency is about to give employees here and undercover spooks abroad a chance to invest in America through an agency-approved mutual fund deal.

CIA soon will ask workers if they want to sign up for a group stock-buying program. Payments would be made through regular payroll deductions. The idea has been cleared by the Internal Revenue Service and the top brass of CIA, whoever they may be.

Details of the program (as happens with CIA doings) are sketchy. But the mutual fund system would be voluntary and open to all current and future employees, whoever they may be.

Because of the sometimes nerve-racking nature of the occupation, CIA has a retirement age of 60. Backers of the

mutual fund plan think it will be a big help in boosting golden years' incomes of ex-"company" staffers. Other agencies will be interested in the mutual fund deal. We wish them well in trying to find out more about it.

Blue-Collar Pay: American Federation of Government Employees has asked Congress to reject an administration plan to set up a new wage board pay-fixing system.

AFGE President John F. Griner says the new system would be worse than the present procedures, which he doesn't like either. Griner wants unions to have a larger role in evaluating local industry pay data, since federal rates are linked to it. He also wants more union representation on councils and commissions that actually set pay.

The administration bill would turn data collection over to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Union-management teams would review it, but final say on the amount of an increase would rest with the Civil Service Commission's chairman.

Griner believes such a system would be "chaotic and demoralizing," and most other unions agree. He's backing

more clout in determining wages, and to increase the number of within-grade pay steps that would result in a raise for many of the 800,000 affected workers.

Are We Alone? People who like to whisper unofficial sweet nothings over the telephone are advised not to do it over a Pentagon telephone. Many Defense installations have issued reminders to employees that office telephones are subject to "communication security monitoring and telephone communication management monitoring at all times."

Meanwhile, Navy's Bethesda Medical Center's employee bulletin points out that "... use of Department of Defense communications systems constitutes consent to security monitoring and telephone communications management monitoring."

Assistant Postmaster General Ronald B. Lee and his wife are both on the mend at Arlington Hospital. They had a serious auto accident a week ago. Aides say cards are welcome, but that telephone calls and visits should be downplayed.

Hole-in-the-Roof Department: A Connecticut man, re-

cently visited by a one-pound stranger from the skies, will be intrigued to learn that the large hole in his roof was made by a meteorite. The Smithsonian Institution checked out the chunk, and labeled it "hypersthene chondrite." His insurance company probably has an escape clause on damage caused by hypersthene chondrite missiles.

Katherine B. Hammett is the new head of Engraving and Printing's employee relations branch. She's one of the few women in government to head such an operation.

Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization wound up its annual convention this week in Atlanta. PATCO reports a 51 per cent jump in membership in the past year. The organization was hurt when the Federal Aviation Administration yanked its dues-checkoff privileges, after determining that top officers instigated a "sick-out" in March, 1970.

Ruth M. Dennis has been named to head the 26-man FAA flight service station in San Diego. She's the first woman to head such an activity, and has been with FAA and its predecessor agencies since 1944.

STATINTL

PROVIDENCE, R.I.
JOURNAL

M - 66,673

S - 209,501

APR 27 1971

'Raw Power'

Out of the raucous debate over the role of the FBI has come at least one provocative suggestion.

"In a democratic society," remarks Dean Rusk, former secretary of state, "there may be some point in assuring that those who control what I'd call the raw power of the state serve for set terms of office." Mr. Rusk indicated that what he had in mind was a limit of, say, two four-year terms, for the director of the FBI and for the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. ✓

The suggestion is worth considering. It might even be worthwhile to consider placing a similar tenure limit on some other high offices which are also sources of "raw power," such as the chairmanships of the major congressional committees.

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601

STATINTL

Rusk Would Limit Officials' Terms

FORMER Secretary of State Dean Rusk says he has no ax to grind with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover but the job he holds should be limited to an eight-year term. Rusk, a faculty member at the University of Georgia, told an Atlanta civic club that terms of other key federal officials, including the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, should be limited.

Man Named in Slaying, Linked to CIA in '58

✓ PITTTSBURG, Calif. (UPI)—Donald Lee Russell, 42, charged with shooting two postal clerks, one fatally, was formerly linked with the Central Intelligence Agency, according to information disclosed to police Friday.

Russell was charged with killing Mrs. Etha Bauman, 56, Antioch, and wounding James Pruitt, 48, West Pittsburg, on Tuesday when he expressed disgust for not receiving a veteran's disability check.

After his arrest, Mrs. Bernice Parsons, who owns the Bay Hotel and was Russell's landlady, told police Thursday she had found a letter addressed to him from the CIA dated March 13, 1970. The letter was in reply to one Russell apparently had written to the CIA asking about accrued salary and retirement benefits. The CIA reply said

Russell had been paid in full and had been officially separated from the CIA as of March 14, 1958.

The police later were called by a woman who identified himself as Russell's ex-wife. Police said she told them Russell had been employed by the CIA at one time as a dispatcher.

Russell was arraigned Thursday. His case was referred to the public defender's office.